



Inspection Report

HOLLYWILD ANIMAL PARK INC

Customer ID: 9275

Certificate: 56-C-0115

Site: 001

HOLLYWILD ANIMAL PARK INC

2325 HAMPTON RD

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

WELLFORD, SC 29385

Date: 04 February 2014

2.40 (a)(2)

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

Although the licensee has a written Program of Veterinary Care, the Attending Veterinarian is not always being consulted for animal diseases, injuries, parasite prevention and treatment. The veterinarians advice is not always being followed nor suggestions implemented. During the last two years, records at the veterinarians office indicate, besides health certificates written for animal shipments, the few animals seen were for emergency treatments. Items on the October, 2013 annual veterinary visit report which the veterinarian recommended, but which were not implemented include: having a veterinary assistant review fecal parasite identification techniques, consulting the state parasitology department in a parasite control program, rechecking certain animals' blood work, euthanasia of a bull due to poor quality of life (this bull was transferred to another facility), provide cold storage of food. The licensee needs to follow the recommendations of the Attending Veterinarian. To be corrected by 2-28-14.

2.40 (b)(2) DIRECT NCI REPEAT

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

An addax has an injured right eye which employees were treating the last few weeks. Although a call was made to the veterinarian when the animal's initial injury was discovered, and medication was started, the animal was not taken in for an exam and the condition still exists. The eye is not distinguishable and a large amount of serous & mucoid discharges are draining from it. Ocular injuries frequently cause pain and this animal should have been seen by the veterinarian for re-evaluation and treatment. This animal still needs to be seen by the veterinarian.

A wolf/dog hybrid was obtained this past summer and over the next several months, the licensee reported observing it have at least three seizures. The veterinarian was not consulted about this animal, no examination was conducted and on 1-2-14, it was found dying and was euthanized.

This past October, a Patagonian cavy was found non-responsive in the exhibit. According to the records, the animal was taken to the primate barn and given fluids, dewormer, and antibiotics by a caretaker without consultation with the veterinarian. The next day it was dead. Due to the seriousness of this condition, this animal should have been taken to the veterinarian when first found.

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The chimps were diagnosed in January 2013 with whipworms and were dewormed for 5 days with Panacur. In September 2013 they were diagnosed with whipworms again and received the same course of treatment. This treatment was performed without consultation with the attending veterinarian. These primates need to be dewormed again after the initial course of deworming. Licensee needs to consult with the veterinarian on the proper deworming schedules for this parasite to prevent reinfections.

Although there is a written Program of Veterinary Care, most of it is not being followed. The large cats were last vaccinated over a year ago. The non-human primates have never been vaccinated. Annual physical exams are not being done on the non-human primates and the dental care is not being provided as recommended by the veterinarian.

At least two of the ibex are in need of foot trims, including one female with a slight limp on her right foreleg. Three bottles of out of date antibiotics are in the fridge at the ibex barn. Expired medications are considered adulterated and not an appropriate method to prevent, control, or treat diseases & injuries.

Veterinary care at this facility is not adequate as evidenced by the above items. Appropriate and adequate veterinary care needs to be provided.

2.40 (b)(3)

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

Daily Observation: Not all animals are being observed on a daily basis to assess their health and well being. An apparently newborn goat was found dead and half eaten in a stall in the testing barn. All animals shall be observed daily. Pregnant animals should be closely observed especially during cold weather and placed where newborns can better survive. To be corrected immediately.

3.75 (f)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Waste Disposal: The large metal trash barrel in the primate barn is mostly full with wastes and there is no lid on it. Trash containers in food prep areas must be leakproof and have tightly fitted lids on them at all times to minimize flies and vermin. To be corrected by 2-7-14.

3.76 (c)

INDOOR HOUSING FACILITIES.

Lighting: The lighting in the primate barn is inadequate to see inside of the enclosures. A flashlight has to be used to adequately see the animals inside many of the enclosures. The middle aisleway is adequately lit, but this light does not project well into the animal's enclosures. Lack of uniformly diffused lighting makes maintaining good housekeeping practices, adequate cleaning, and adequate inspection of animals difficult and does not provide for the well-being of the animals. The lighting needs to be improved so that the animals and their enclosures are easy to observe. To be corrected by 2-28-14.

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3.81 (b)

ENVIRONMENT ENHANCEMENT TO PROMOTE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING.

Environmental Enrichment: The Plan for Environmental Enhancement of Nonhuman Primates for the facility is not being followed. Due to cold weather, the primates are spending the majority of time indoors in the heated barn. There is very little detail in the plan to provide guidance to the caretakers on what types of enrichments are to be provided. The plan states since space is more restrictive we plan to constantly incorporate sources of activity exercise and mental challenge and added personal contact by the keepers. There is no supply of items to be provided as enrichment. Almost no toys are in the enclosures, and no mentally challenging items are in storage or use. The solitary baboon has a perch and a tire. The two capuchins have a tire and a ladder. The two mangabys have one hanging ladder. The brown lemurs have been provided more climbing and hiding structures, but the other non-human primates have very little structures in these back up areas. During the inspection of this area, the primates did not seem to be interested in any these enrichments. The program needs to provide more details and guidance as well as additional species specific environmental enrichments. To be corrected by 2-28-14.

3.81 (c)(5)

ENVIRONMENT ENHANCEMENT TO PROMOTE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING.

This facility has 3 chimpanzees, but there is very little in the Environmental Enhancement Plan which addresses special considerations for these animals greater cognitive abilities. The plan states TV, videos, and radio systems are installed for the Great Apes in the winter months, but these are not being provided. Chimpanzees nest build but there are not enough clean blankets being provided for them to build nests. Due to cold weather, they are mostly indoors and inside the two concrete enclosures are 2 platforms, 1 ball, one hanging tire, one mirror, and a bucket lid for foraging when in use. There are no items specifically for the skills of chimpanzees. The enrichment plan needs to provide more guidance on items and methods of providing enrichment to great apes and the employees need to be trained in the needs of these primates. To be corrected by 3-28-14.

3.81 (e)(1)

ENVIRONMENT ENHANCEMENT TO PROMOTE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING.

Exemptions: One female baboon is no longer paired and is housed alone during this inspection. The attending veterinarian has not exempted this nonhuman primate from participation in the environment enhancement plan because of its health or condition, or in consideration of its well-being. If this non-human primate is exempted, the basis of the exemption must be recorded by the attending veterinarian and unless the basis for the exemption is a permanent condition, the exemption must be reviewed and approved at least every 30 days by the attending veterinarian. To be corrected by 2-28-14.

3.82

FEEDING.

During this inspection, the table in the primate building holding boxes and bags of fruits and vegetables, also had a box filled with straw serving as a cat bed sitting on the food table, with poured cat food directly on the table next to the food. A cat was observed lying on top of oranges in a box on the table. This arrangement does

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not adequately protect the food from potential contamination and the cai needs to be housed and fed separately from the food storage. To be corrected by 2-7-14.

3.85

EMPLOYEES.

At least three employees rotate working in the primate area. There are 17 non-human primates including 3 chimpanzees, 3 baboons, 2 capuchins, 2 mangabys, and 7 lemurs. It does not appear the employees have received adequate training in primate behaviors and in methods of providing enrichment. The employees have not read the written environmental enrichment program, nor reviewed the collection of enrichment articles. To be corrected by 2-28-14.

3.125 (a)

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Structural strength. A piece of 4X4 metal wire is bent up and protruding inside the shift chute for the cougar Cricket. The wood board at the base of the entrance is rotted. A wood support board at the top corner of Cricket's den is rotted where it attaches the metal roof. The corner support for the gate at the back of the enclosure with six addax is so loose it can be swayed several feet. This also causes a gap in the gate. The other corner post is also loose and there are multiple broken support posts and broken or loose top boards attached to the chain link fence separating the addax from the aoudad and ibex enclosures. The addax shelter to the right has a plywood board at the back which is pushed out leaving a gap at the edge and this board also has three protruding nails. The bear pen on the right is 6 foot chain link with two strands of thick black wire above that. At the front left side the black wires are missing or loose leaving a 2.5 foot gap. There are several protruding nail points on the back of the USDA barn.

Five tiger and lion enclosures have enclosure fences with need additional fencing at the tops. In some areas, the fence height was raised by using high tensile wires. These wires are a minimum of a foot apart and in places there are larger gaps. This fencing needs to be more substantial and secure. There are also one foot gaps over the equipment entrance gates into two of the big cat enclosures. These gaps need to be closed. Some crape myrtle trees are growing too close and through the enclosure fence for the two leopards, providing potential climbing escape. These trees need to be pruned back to a safe height. Chain link wire is loose and protruding into the gap being used for feeding one of the tigers in a back up area.

The shift chute for the bear den on the far left of the waterfall bears has chainlink which no longer secure along the bottom of one side where a cable broke, and a vertical tension bar has been pulled out and bent into the chute area.

All of the above items need to be repaired or replaced to prevent potential injury and to contain the animals. Structures requiring repairs need to be reported to the appropriate person on a timely basis. Above items to be corrected by 3-21-14.

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3.127 (c)

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

There is a large puddle and muddy wet area in front of the gate leading to the shelter for the two elands. This area needs to drain more quickly so that the animals do not have to walk through it to gain access to their shelter. To be corrected by 2-21-14.

3.127 (d)

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

Perimeter Fence: The 8 foot chain link perimeter fence is pushed over halfway down by tree deadfall along a ten foot piece in the brushy area behind the large cat dens. This area along the fence line needs to be cleared so that regular checks and maintenance of the fence can be done. In the safari area, there are several double gates in the fence which are not 8 feet tall. One of these gates located near the rhinoceros enclosure measures between 6 foot 3 inches to 6 foot 8 inches. This gate was also found open during this inspection, as were the entrance gates for the safari buses which are not running at this time. Because the park is closed at this time of year, all gates which make up part of the perimeter fence need to remain closed to contain any animals and prevent unwanted animals &/or people from entering the park. To be corrected by 2-28-14

3.129 (a)

FEEDING.

The walk in freezer is in disarray with boxes stacked and tossed throughout. There is a gap at the base of the freezer at the back and condensation is forming large ice mounds on some of the boxes of food and on the fan blowers. Dead animals are in the freezer, some for taxidermy, some to be used as food, and at least two parrots dead of unknown causes. Dead animals should be stored separately from all packaged food if the cause of death is not known. The freezer needs to be organized and cleaned. The band saw outside of the freezer is dirty and needs to be cleaned on a regular basis.

Although most dry food has been moved out of it, the old elephant barn still has stored boxed crackers which were used during the lights display. At least three feral cats were seen and a pile of cat feces was in one area, near some torn open bags of oyster crackers. This method of storage does not protect the food from contamination. Mineral blocks are provided in several areas, but these are placed on the ground. To prevent contamination, these should be placed in some type of container. All above items to be corrected by 2-28-14.

3.129 (a)

FEEDING.

The large felids supplement is not being given according to the approved feeding plan. Calculations demonstrated, and an employee stated that he was not giving the prescribed veterinary recommended daily amount to each cat. The container was dirty, moldy and the powder was hard and not granular. The vitamin-mineral supplementation shall be given as per the veterinarian approved feeding plan for the health and well-being of the felids. To be corrected by 2-14-14.

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3.131 (a) REPEAT

SANITATION.

Cleaning of enclosures. There is an excess accumulation of old (ash colored) and fresh feces in the two cougar enclosures, each with one cougar. One of the cougars has raked 6 piles of covered feces. The barn for the three yaks has an excessive number of fecal piles. The enclosure with one tiger and one lion also has an empty concrete pool with large amounts of ash colored feces in it. Additionally, there are fecal piles and food wastes in this enclosure. There were at least 30 fecal droppings in the enclosure with two leopards. There were many rotting carcass pieces in the lion Kobis enclosure along with a pile of feces. One tiger was locked in a backup pen for the "family tiger" enclosure and the concrete floor also has old white chalky feces and urine soaked straw. One stall in the testing barn has a dirt floor covered with a layer of goat feces. Feces needs to be picked up on a regular basis to prevent excess accumulations, provide a clean surface to walk and lie down on, and to reduce disease hazards, pests, and odors.

3.131 (c)

SANITATION.

Housekeeping: Facility grounds are littered with trash, plastic bags, old bones, plastic gloves, other equipment and debris. A rotting meat odor was detected in the area behind the big cats' back up dens, and a rotted calf (initially fed to the cats) was found tossed in the woods behind this area.

Accumulations of these types of materials, old food, plastics and other debris can harbor vermin which are known to be at this facility. Materials can also blow into an enclosure and potentially cause an animal to ingest harmful materials. All areas need to be kept clean to facilitate the husbandry practices, reduce odors, and cleared as necessary to protect the health of the animals.

To be corrected by 2-28-14.

3.132

EMPLOYEES.

There are not a sufficient number of adequately trained employees at this facility to maintain the professionally acceptable level of husbandry practices required by the standards. This is evidenced by citations on this report and chronic non-compliances in the areas of cleaning and veterinary care. There also does not appear to be adequate training and supervision of the employees as evidenced by the low level of husbandry and housekeeping. There are 4 full time animal care employees, and 3 part time animal care employees at this facility. The facility has 17 non-human primates, including 3 chimps, 11 bears, 12 large cats, 20 camelids, 2 zebra, 32 bovine, at least 178 deer, 56 goats, 61 ibex and tahrs, 15 sheep, 2 eland, 7 addax, 1 rhinoceros, and a collection of exotic birds for a total of over 414 animals. There needs to be enough employees to provide for adequate & thorough cleaning of all enclosures, feeding, enrichment activities, and maintenance and repair structural items, as well as to provide other husbandry and housekeeping practices. To be corrected by 3-28-14.

Exit briefing conducted with facility representative.

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